

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 3, 1913

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No. 1



The FLAG

You're flag and my flag We view it with tear-dimmed eyes;
Your land and my land the fairest beneath the skies!
What does it matter if ages ago
Your forefather looked upon mine as a foe?
Is your flag and my flag wherever it proudly flies.
Your flag and my flag and brotherhood's sacred ties;
Your land and my land—one purpose within us lies.
We are brothers in deed, we are brothers in name,
And as brothers one glorious banner we claim.
Is your flag and my flag wherever it proudly flies.
Your flag and my flag, wherever a foe may rise;
Your love and my love together its stars we prize;
We are brothers in blood—and in sinew and bone,
And our dearest affection shall ever be shown
For your flag and my flag, wherever it proudly flies.
—S. E. Kiser.

The Citizen's Birthday

Today the Citizen begins its fifteenth year! It has made itself a welcome guest in many of the best homes through the mountains.

Children have learned to read from its pages.

Hard working people have been cheered and helped to make life's task more inspiring.

Schools, Churches, Sunday Schools, whole counties have been guided toward improvement.

The new management hopes to keep on doing these things, and to reach an ever widening circle.

For this enlarging work a larger force is required. President Frost, always a silent partner in this work, will be the "Editor-in-chief." Miss McFall, an old Berea student, will be the "office Editor" and look out for the interests of the housekeepers and girls who read our paper. Dean Slagle, a mountain man trained under Faulkner, will be the "circulation manager" to look after our correspondents and increase the number of subscribers. Prof. Montgomery, the U. S. Government representative, will be the Agricultural Editor. Still others will be added to this force so that we can promise more confidently than ever that **every number of the Citizen shall cost two cents and be worth a dollar.**"

Startling Evidence

The coal companies are consolidated in a giant combine. But, organized themselves, they denied their miners the right to organization. The following startling facts are also laid bare by Miss O'Reilly: Some well-known operators deny the miners space for vegetable gardens, because it would "reduce the sale of vegetables at the company store." The company's store is the only store — its prices always 20 per cent in excess of independent shops. Blasting powder, dinner buckets and track hatchets are 100 per cent higher than outside the district.

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Valuable Discovery—Bull Moose Celebration—New Use for Navy—Suffering Caused by Heat—To Attempt Daring Feat—Relief from Ice Famine—Johnson Attempts Escape—Wilson to go to Gettysburg.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY

Prof. Nathan Cobb, of the Department of Agriculture, believes he has discovered a means by which the original copy of the Declaration of Independence and other valuable papers in the archives of the State Department at Washington may be indefinitely preserved.

While experimenting with vacuum tubes about a year ago, Prof. Cobb placed a part of a newspaper in a tube which had been pumped until it was an absolute vacuum. Wrapping the tube in a newspaper, he laid it away in a dark closet where it remained for six months, when he exposed it to the sun. No damaging effects of the light and air to the print or paper were visible.

BULL MOOSE CELEBRATION

The first anniversary of the Progressive party will be held in Newport on July 1, 2 and 3, with Gifford Pinchot as presiding officer. The first address will be delivered by Colonel Roosevelt on "The American Navy."

RELIEF FROM ICE FAMINE

The unfortunate situation in Cincinnati, resulting from the ice strike in that city, has been greatly relieved by large shipments of ice from outside points, which has been distributed free of charge by small dealers. The ice manufacturers intend to carry out their campaign, while equal confidence obtains among the employees that they will win their contention.

JOHNSON ATTEMPTS ESCAPE

It is reported that Jack Johnson will sail from Montreal, Canada, for Europe, and investigations of extradition treaties with European countries are going forward in an effort to determine whether he can be extradited when he reaches Europe.

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Good News from Jessamine Co.—Another Development Plan—Officials Indicted at Newport—May Practice Law in Louisville—Struck by Lightning.

GOOD NEWS FROM JESSAMINE CO. The local option election held at Niehavaile, Jessamine County, Saturday, June 28th, resulted in the County going dry by a majority of 59%, nine out of the eleven precincts voting dry.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT PLAN The Kentucky Coal and Timber Development Company, which was organized about a year ago for the exploitation and development of 30,000 acres of coal and timber lands in the counties of Letcher, Perry and Leslie, is about to begin operations. Two mining plants will be established on one in Perry County and two in Letcher County.

OFFICIALS INDICTED AT NEWPORT

Charged with spending money in excess of money levied, collected and appropriated to road and bridge funds, August Heimbold, mayor of Newport, together with H. L. Hawkins, county judge, and seven magistrates, were indicted by the Grand Jury of Campbell County, Thursday, June 26th.

MAY PRACTICE LAW IN LOUISVILLE

M. L. Thatcher, former Governor of the Canal Zone, and Mrs. Thatcher, passed thru Lexington, Wednesday, enroute to Frankfort from Washington. Altho not fully decided, Mr. Thatcher announces that he may practice law in Louisville.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

During a thunder storm recently the Lutheran church at Ottenheim was struck, the tower being badly splintered. This church has been struck by lightning three times, and it is thought to be due to the iron beneath it. A white oak tree standing within 300 yards of the church, has been struck by lightning six times.

Great Student Conference

Students of the South Gather in Force at Black Mountain, N. C., for a Week of Uplift Work. A Meeting that Means Much for the Progress of the South.

The mountains of North Carolina never presented a scene of greater beauty and picturesque interest than during the month of June. One of the most beautiful spots at Black Mountain, a little beyond Asheville, was selected by the Y. M. C. A. as the location for their Summer Conference. On the forest covered slopes of the mountain ridge they secured 800 acres of land, and about one-fourth of the way up the ridge they built Robert E. Lee Hall of such generous proportions that it will house comfortably 600 at one time. The structure in colonial style has a great lobby spacious enough for those who are housed in the hall, with a great veranda where 200 can sit with comfort with a scene of surpassing beauty before them.

So we have now two apostles in the field to scatter the seed-thoughts of health, progress, and good will. Verify the prophecy of the Good Book is being fulfilled; the time has come when "men run to and fro and knowledge is increased."

charm that the visitor will sit on the piazza for hours fanning his soul on the beauty of the scene. The air is bracing to this lofty region, and here come students in great force and full feather for the various conferences that fill up the months of June and July.

The College Y. M. C. A. Conference called together about 400 students from ten states and from sixty-seven different institutions, who represented a student body of from ten to twelve thousand, the choicest product of the South.

It was a noticeable thing that the college student, with the cigarette or the hull dog pipe was noticeable by his absence. Like the snake in Ireland, he simply wasn't there. Perhaps this fact will tend to show that there is an over-estimate in the popular mind of the devotion of the American student to tobacco. A finer lot of more manly fellows it would not be possible.

(Continued on Page Five)

WORLD NEWS

Poet Laureate of England—Brazil Studies American Farming—Earthquake Shocks in Italy—Wreck of Canadian Express—English Jury on Titanic Disaster—Japanese Agitators at Work—Epidemic of Robberies in London—Training School for Domestic Service—Prospect for Peace in the Balkans.

POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND The papers state that Kipling, the poet, is strongly urged as successor to Alfred Austin as Poet Laureate. Austin was the successor of Tennyson. Other aspirants for this office are Thomas Hardy, author of an epic poem entitled "The Dynasts," and William Watson, author of "The Invincible Republic." The position is purely an honorary one.

BRAZIL STUDIES AMERICAN FARMING

The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs is making a journey thru this country, studying the agricultural methods and development of the land, giving special attention to the reclamation and irrigation of the arid regions. He expresses himself as being greatly impressed and desirous of making another trip with other Brazilian officials.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ITALY

Flames are shooting up from Mt. Vesuvius for the first time since 1906. These are accompanied by violent shocks which have caused a serious panic in the district formerly visited.

WRECK OF CANADIAN EXPRESS

A colonists train on the Canadian Pacific Railway, crowded with Scotch immigrants, who had just come to this country, and were going west, left the track and went into the Ottawa River. The accident was due to spreading of the rails, and resulted in the loss of several lives.

ENGLISH JURY ON THE TITANIC DISASTER

In a suit brought by Thomas Ryan of Cork, Ireland, against the White Star Steamship Co., the jury held that the Steamship Co. was guilty of negligence in not reducing the speed.

JAPANESE AGITATORS AT WORK

Certain Japanese agitators who desire publicity and are seeking ends of their own, have been holding anti-American meetings, endeavoring to arouse public opinion against America. They are not, however, men of real influence.

EPIDEMIC OF ROBBERIES IN LONDON

London, with other large cities of England, has been visited by a successful band of crooks, whose specialty is jewelry. The police have been baffled by many of the robberies, and have not been able to secure the thieves.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE

The President of the Board of Education

Many years ago Berea College took the lead in the South in the business of peddling education.

The majority of people can never come to college. If they are to get the great inspirations of religion and the facts of science, somebody must peddle those facts and inspirations

Faulkner was blowing the trumpet thru The Citizen. Bro. Knight swung around the great circle last summer and fall, and is already started on a similar excursion this year, this time going in response to some of the many urgent invitations which come to him from all sides.

from district to district, and almost from door to door.

Among Berea's extension workers, thousands remember the enthusiastic Raymond and Metheny, the friendly and scholarly Professor and Mrs. Dusmoro, and above all, Prof. Faulkner, who, first with his extension wagon and later thru The Citizen, has been the greatest of all teachers of health, good will, and prosperity.

To double its work, Berea put a second man into the field, who could conduct the College on wheels, while

Faulkner is adopted by the State! The Commonwealth of Kentucky is adopting the extension method, and has laid hold of the ideal man for this important job. His special train can now visit nearly every part of Kentucky's vast territory.

So we have now two apostles in the field to scatter the seed-thoughts of health, progress, and good will. Verify the prophecy of the Good Book is being fulfilled; the time has come when "men run to and fro and knowledge is increased."

Continued on Page Five



Prof. Jas. P. Faulkner



Rev. Cas. S. Knight

Remember

Get the glowing punk and the crackle out;
Let the bad torpedo bustle out;
Plaster to the aching old eagle room;
Give to the aching old eagle room.
Tell the wondering, listening world once more
Of the glory we claim and our strength
and pride;
Let the shout be echoed from shore to shore;
And waited over prairie and mountain side;
Let the folds of our glorious flag be raised
High o'er the heads of unshorn men—
But don't forget that the hand that is lost—
Will never grow on your wrist again.
—S. E. Kiser.

FOR THE FOURTH

Interesting Fourth of July material will be found scattered throughout the pages of this issue. We call particular attention to the article appearing on page 3, entitled "How to Celebrate." Read it, and help to make this a sane Fourth!

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST

Don't fail to read the five short, effective speeches on page 6, containing matter of interest to everyone.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

In this week's issue appears the fourteenth article in our "Home Course in Scientific Agriculture." The question of fertilizers is an important one to the farmer. See what Edward R. Voorhees, who has made a real study of them, has to say.

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The Citizen

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE LEAST OF THESE.

There is a characteristic incident of President Lincoln told by a gentleman who attended one of his receptions. This occurred, I think, in 1864; at any rate, after the issuance of the emancipation proclamation.

While the senators, generals and other white folks of quality passed in many negroes going about outside the White House watching the spectacle.

It was not until the long line was nearly at an end that they timidly began to edge toward the door. They were dressed in all sorts of outlandish costume, some in rags, others in bright colors.

Lincoln was tired from the long ordeal of handshaking, but his face immediately brightened up on seeing those mighty admirers still tugging back at their uncertain of their reception.

His hearty greetings dispelled all doubts, and then ensued a scene baffling description. They crowded about him like children, shouting blessings on his name in a very abandon of religious fervor. Among the ejaculations could be distinguished over and over again the cry of "God bless Mussa Linkum" or "God bless Abraham Linkum."

As the gentleman left the White House he said he heard fast young men cursing the president for reviving these people, but in his own heart echoed and re-echoed their cry of "God bless Abraham Linkum."

Can you read of this incident with dry eyes? If not, you are my friend.

It is well to take in all the picture, the shadows along with the highlights—the fast young men, for example.

God save us from abnegation!

The most charitable thing to be said is that they were young. Possibly they gained wisdom, insight and heart in the years that followed.

For he has rendered service where he could expect no return.

"God bless Abraham Lincoln!"

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN.

David Jayne Hill, former American ambassador to Germany, recently spoke to the Franco-American committee in Paris. In the address he described the average American.

The description was so put that it was cabled to the American papers.

Some of the qualities ascribed to this average American by Mr. Hill were practical religion, generosity, love of home and industry. He is neither rich nor poor, has opinions of his own and means what he says when he talks business. He believes in the substantial goodness at the heart of the universe. He gives to the unfortunate both good advice and bread. He honors his wife and is ambitious for his children. He goes straight to the point. He judges men more by character than by intellectual endowments.

Perhaps Mr. Hill's best characterization of the average American occurred in these words:

"He has a large fund of self reliance, and if defeated in his efforts or disappointed in his hopes today, he expects to succeed tomorrow."

There are several volumes of history in that one sentence—the history of democracy.

The school of equal opportunity has turned out a race of optimists who believe in each other and in themselves.

The average American thinks he is as good as any other man; and he is. The very thought has been a powerful stimulus. It has changed his outlook and has put spirit into him.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

The average American has learned that he is "the master of his fate," "the captain of his soul."

If he falls in some particular undertaking it is but a slip in the path. He gets up and goes on.

He is not afraid.

In the past men have been in terror of what they called fate or destiny, as though it were something outside of themselves.

The average American has learned,

or is learning, that these big sounding words stand for little but the ignorance and fear bred of the past, that we are the builders of our own destinies.

Children are afraid of the dark. Ignorance is darkness and ignorant men are children in mind.

As the light of intelligence spreads fear vanishes.

The average American believes that kingship and divinity are not niles but in himself. He therefore has faith in these attributes in him and in all men. He has the sanity of laughter, the genius of common sense, the tonic of hope.

MOTORISMS.

Never look a gift motor in the cylinder.

It is a long lane that has no puncture.

Self-starters are often self-willed starters.

A pint in your tank is worth two in the shop.

Every little motor has a fragrance all its own.

It is an ill windshield that does no body any good.

In some runabout two is company, three are dangerous.

The three speeds of some cars are slow, slower and stop.

Some chasseurs divide the public into the quick and the dead.

The motto of some makes of tires might be "A short life and a merry one."

In speaking of frictionless bearings, truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

In quoting prices of motor cars, some salesmen seem to think that their customers carry shock-absorbers.—Life.

GLEAMS.

When things won't come your way, you haven't the right kind of bait.

An exploded theory is apt to be heard by everybody except the theorist.

It isn't our own bad luck that discourages us so much as the good luck of others.

No man can hope to acquire popularity unless he is willing to be bored once in a while.

Some men are so negative that they have no enemies because it's too much trouble to make any.

BICKERINGS OF BARNABAS

Many a man's awakening is due to his wife's dream of a bonnet.

Any woman thinks she can reform a man, but when it comes to re-forming herself she employs a dressmaker.

Perhaps you have noticed that when a woman says, "There's no use talking," she keeps right on talking just the same.

WARREN GARD



Warren Gard, the new representative of the Third Ohio district, lives in Hamilton and is a lawyer. He is forty years old.

T his yellow and aged, yet easily de-

FLIES are disease carriers.
LIVE and breed in filth.

INFEST food with germ laden test.

EACH female lays 120 eggs.

SCREENS will keep them out.

In Bavaria they do not have to cry "Swat the fly" because they keep their premises so clean that flies do not have a chance to live and breed. We can sit at the feet of many of the old countries in spite of our boasted progressiveness.

The average American has learned,

SOUVENIRS OF 1776

Relics of the Revolution in the National Museum.

Washington's Clothing and Camp Equipment and Other Eloquent Reminders of the War That Won Independence.

S THE Fourth of July rolls around each year the story of the winning of American Independence is told and retold in all parts of the land. The heroism and suffering of that terrible conflict are impressed upon the public mind through the various forms of celebration which characterize that day. But more vivid than any flash of oratory, display of fireworks or patriotic parade is a visit to that section of the National museum at Washington, D. C., where are preserved many notable relics of the War of 1776.

People leading nomadic lives of today can scarcely realize that delicate garments and costly fashions of that period of 137 years ago have been kept through so many lifetimes without damage or destruction. Yet no room for doubt is left by the authentic documentary evidence accompanying these precious souvenirs of that colonial struggle.

Not only is the uniform of Gen. George Washington to be seen hanging there in a glass case, but nearby, in a similar enclosure, is the hand-embroidered robe the Father of His Country wore when being christened. The buff of that full dress uniform is as spotless as when the dignified soldier wore it with such grace, and the blue of the coat lacks even a suggestion of being faded.

Gazing at it in the position of prominence it occupies at one end of the old museum, one can picture in memory the many stirring scenes and splendid ceremonies through which that costume has passed. And such material evidence of the Revolution make it seem far more real than could any school history or anecdote.

A reminder of days when times were hard is a sturdy trunk-shaped camp-chest used throughout the struggle by George Washington. It com-

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Advantages of Night Schools

FOR years our large cities have recognized the absolute necessity for night schools, and they have become a part of such systems. The rural districts have been slow to understand the great waste in energy that comes through the lack of education in each and every community. Of course a few counties in the past year or two have developed "moonlight" or night schools, but it is merely beginning.

Naturally one would suppose that a county which had for its county seat a city the size and importance of Louisville would have seen the tremendous advantage of such schools, but such has not been the case. When it has been suggested some wisecrake has remarked slyly: "It ain't any use. Nobody 'll come. If they're too lazy to work they won't come, an' if they're hard at work they'll be too tired at night to come. So there you are."

One day early last spring your correspondent happened to be in the office of the county superintendent at the courthouse at Louisville. While waiting he overheard a rural teacher ask, "If I get a few boys in my neighborhood interested in a night school proposition will you and the board stand by me and furnish light, heat and some new lamps?" Of course the superintendent at once agreed to the proposition, but a farmer who stood by edged a little closer and asked, "Who's goin' to pay for the extra work?"

The teacher flushed for a moment and then managed to stammer, "Why—what do you mean?"

"Why," he answered, "you ain't in the school teachin' work for your health, are you? What are you goin' to get for this extra two or three nights' work a week from now until the end of the spring term of school?"

"I'm going to get a big price for the work," she answered, with spirit. "The price is to be my own satisfaction that I am doing my full duty by the good



NIGHT SCHOOL IN LOUISVILLE.

folks that have kept me in one school for ten whole years. Don't you think I owe something to the people who have given me my bread and butter for ten years?"

That conversation made your correspondent vow that he would visit the little schoolhouse before the end of the spring term. He did ride out to the little building that is perched on a steep hillside to keep it out of the Ohio river during flood times. It was a dreary, rainy night. As he neared the trolley station he felt that there would be no one there for work, but he was mistaken. Four boys out of the eighteen enrolled were on hand and ready for business.

Not one of the four had walked less than a mile in the damp night air, and all of them had been at work all day. Yet there they were, smiling and bright and eager, youngsters who during the time they had been in school as little tots had done practically nothing.

When the teacher said, "I am sorry it's a bad night and there are only four present," your correspondent thought:

"Only four present? But if at this moment each and every schoolhouse in the county had just this number at work it would mean that each year 400 would be caught and held and developed into something better and finer than they would be otherwise. If it could be kept up for ten years it would mean that the county would have 4,000 more citizens. In a few years it would mean a new state. It is most certainly very much worth while."



This beautiful property lies on the south side of Chestnut Street, Berea, Kentucky., the lot being 60x200 feet, fronted by a concrete walk; a concrete basement under the whole house; arranged for furnace-heat; house also fitted for gas lights.

The house is constructed of good material and is well built. It has double floors, the top floor being of hardwood, handsomely finished. The first floor rooms are finished in hardwood, the second in hard pine. The building is also stone sheeted and is plastered throughout with patent wood fiber plaster. There are three beautiful tiled grates with oak mantels with large French plate mirrors.

The water supply is from a deep bored well on the back porch.

This is a most beautiful home. We are going to sell it if we can. Any one wanting a good home in Berea with an opportunity to send his children to school will find it to his advantage to write to Bicknell & Harris at once. We will be delighted to give prices on this property or any which we have. And we like to have calls also for we can show better than we can describe the property.

There have been some good bargains in the way of vacant lots and residence properties sold on Jackson Street recently. We have still some splendid offers to make—properties running in prices from \$500.00 up to \$4,000.00 right in Berea and just out of Berea. We should be pleased to have any one take up the matter with us.

Yours very truly,

BICKNELL & HARRIS,

Kentucky

Opportunity for Boys

The famous slogan of Horace Greeley, "Young man, go west," has been replaced by "Boys, grow corn," established by the Department of Agriculture. During the past five or six years the Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that there is a greater opportunity in producing gold of the corn than there ever was in gathering the gold from the mines of California. There is no reason why a scientific corn grower cannot produce 100 bushels to the acre, and the Department expects to effect a permanent organization of boy champion corn growers.

Any boy who has access to an acre of ground should write to his Congressman and get the new bulletin entitled "How to Grow an Acre of Corn."

HOW TO CELEBRATE

Many Cities Join Movement for Sane Fourth of July.

Casualty Lists Have Been Greatly Reduced—Fine Example of Proper Observance Set by Springfield, Mass.

A REPORT published by the Russell Sage Foundation on "How the Fourth Was Celebrated in 1911," gives conclusive proof that the movement inaugurated in many cities for a sane and safe observance of the day resulted in reducing the death roll. The number of casualties by fire and accident was 1,603. In 1909 there were 5,307 victims of their own or another's carelessness. Last year 161 cities made a point of holding sane celebrations, but there remains over 1,100 cities of 5,000 population that have not embraced the reform. It is hoped that this year many other cities and villages will fall in line.

Besides the gain in ridding the day of fires and accidents, the sane method of observance has given a larger amount of pleasure to the public and in many localities has been historically instructive as well. In New York city many large celebrations are planned for different centers which will include parades, pageants, historical tableaux, music and speeches by well known men on events and people connected with our national history. Beside the celebrations, devised for our English-speaking residents, there will be special festivals and celebrations in the Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian and Jewish sections of the city where our more newly arrived citizens will hear the history of their adopted land explained in their own tongue and illustrated by stereopticon views or tableaux.

An example of this kind of celebration was set two years ago in Springfield, Mass., at the instance of the settlement workers of that city. It required, to be sure, some time and thought, but the result was a beautiful, poetic and educational holiday—with no aftermath of killed and wounded. There were processions, a balloon ascension, games, folk dances, athletic contests, boat races, band concerts and public fireworks—but no firecrackers.

One of the processions was a thing unique in America. Each nationality in the city was invited to put a float in line. The Pilgrims were there to represent the old American stock; beside them came a huge Viking ship on wheels, sent by the Swedes; English

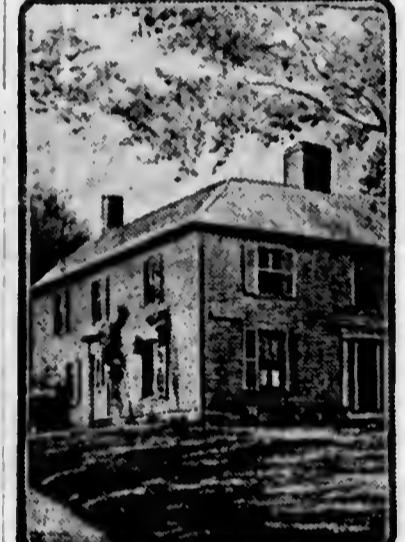
residents put in line a float showing the signing of Magna Charta; the Scotch, Queen Mary, escorted by kilted Highlanders; the French Canadians, Champlain in his boat on the St. Lawrence; Greeks, Italians and Irish, Armenians, Poles and negroes all made suitable and interesting contributions to the line. Probably a more unifying and citizen-making celebration was never seen in America.

FOUNDED BY RELIGIOUS MEN

Our Nation Owes Its Origin to Those Who Stood in Fear of the Lord.

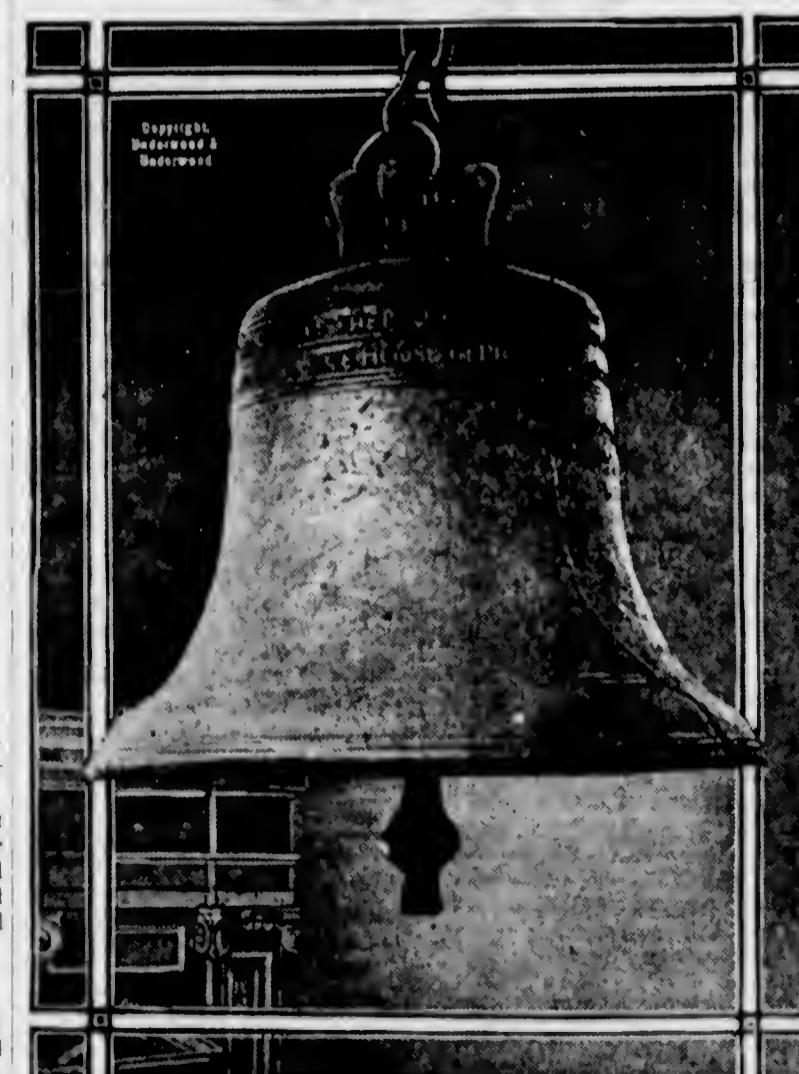
No student of the philosophy of history will for a moment deny that the discovery and colonization of North America was directed by the guiding hand of Providence, neither will any one dispute that the Declaration of Independence and the formation of our government were the actions of men who stood in conscious fear of the Lord. Each of the original 13 colonies was established on distinctive and dominant religious principles. Each of them sought to know the will of God, and to do it. In all their discussion of the problems of freedom and in their reasons for independence our fathers made their appeal to God and his truth was written in their hearts. They looked to him as their leader and defender. When liberty came they recognized God as its author-giver, so that the emblem of our freedom was a God-given banner to those who feared him and did all in their power to make his will supreme in the earth.

MUNROE TAVERN, LEXINGTON



Earl Percy's headquarters and hospital, April 19, 1775. The Munroe Tavern, built 1695.

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL



Religiously preserved in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, is the Liberty Bell which rang to celebrate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It was brought from England in 1752 and the next year was recast with the words "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land, and Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof" inscribed on it. For many years it was rung annually on the Fourth of July, but in 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall it was broken. Liberty Bell in past years has been taken to many cities for exhibition, but of late this practice has been abandoned in order that it may be preserved.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shop, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL TERM			
VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE	
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	*\$29.00	*\$31.40	*\$32.40
WINTER TERM			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913	20.00	22.20	23.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11 '14	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	29.00	31.20	32.20
If paid in advance	*\$28.50	*\$30.70	*\$31.70

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Full	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each . . .	2.10	1.80	1.50	6.40
In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.				

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens, Wednesday,

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock

INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 2:55 a. m.

Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.

Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 22 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 23 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Mr. J. K. Bailey and three children left, Friday morning, for New Lebanon, O., where he will make his home with his parents, his wife having died recently.

Houghton, Parry, Phoenix, Seehler and Banner buggies now on the floor at Welch's. (ad.)

Mrs. Ellen March and son, Master Harry, formerly of New York City, arrived in Berea recently. Master Harry will enter Berea College, while Mrs. March makes her home in Berea. She will, however, practice her profession, that of the law, in the courts of Richmond, Winchester, and Hazard.

Hoosier wheat drills now at Welch's. (ad.)

Mr. Noel Mitchell is visiting near Berea for the present.

Mr. Mont Hanson is still visiting with relatives in town.

Mr. William Osgood, of New York City, is visiting for two weeks his old classmate and friend, Mr. Douglas Roberts.

Mr. Luther Shadoin, of Winchester, Ky., is visiting in town for a few days.

When you want a real wagon it's a "Studebaker," "Old Hickory" or "Weber" at Welch's.

Mr. Dan Edwards left, Tuesday, on the fast train for Dayton, O., where he will be employed during the summer months.

Mrs. Bobbie Johnson, who has been spending several months with Mr. James P. Faulkner's family, returned to Pineville, Monday of last week.

Mr. Clinton Early is quite sick with typhoid fever at the College hospital.

House and three lots for sale, \$600 cash if sold before July 1st.—G. W. Hook, Berea, Ky.

Mr. C. Claude Anderson was in Richmond last Friday evening to enjoy Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."

A party consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Bodkin and little son, Jack, Mrs. S. E. Welch, and Miss Floy Blazer, went to Richmond Sunday evening to hear Kryl's Band.

Miss Nettie Oldham is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Coddington on Center St., for a few weeks.

McCormick mowers, rakes and cultivators at Welch's. (ad.)

Miss Molle Guliu is sick with typhoid fever at her home on Richmon St.

Miss Daisy Spence of Richmond, was visiting home folks in Berea, Sunday.

The Racket Store

SEE CLARKSTON FOR
Deering Mowing Machines
and Rakes

MAIN STREET, near Bank

Gettysburg Fifty Years After

The pages of history are turned back fifty years today, and the nation's thought is directed to that decisive battle of the Civil War, the Battle of Gettysburg.

Upon that famous field, white with many tents, are met today in happy reunion 40,000 wearers of the blue and the grey. They are met in that spirit that binds these United States in one great and glorious nation, the spirit of American loyalty and brotherhood. Their forms are bent by years of toil as they march to strains of martial music; but upon their faces are the memories of by-gone days, days of youth and strength, gladly given in the service of their country; memories too of companions who fell upon that battle-

field, and "have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract." Old friendships are renewed as comrade meets comrade. There is no roar of guns or thunder of charging cavalry as in the days of '63, but above them still wave Old Glory, sounding a clarion call to them and to us to resolve that those who gave their lives upon that field "shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

All honor to the veterans assembled there on this memorable occasion, and to those throughout the length and breadth of this fair land who fought for principle and country.

Mr. Jim Coyle, who underwent a very serious operation for appendicitis at the Gibson Infirmary at Richmond, Monday, is improving.

Miss Lillian Maupin who was principal of the Baldwin school in 1912 has resumed her position at the same school for the year 1913.

COLLEGE ITEMS

William C. Gamble, former Secretary of Berea College, now in charge of Dr. Torrey's work at Montrose, Pa., sends greetings to Berea with the announcement of the Montrose Bible Conference which occurs this year from August 1st to August 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bender and children of Richmond visited at Mr. Joe Scrivner's home at the first of the week.

The Christian church Sunday School enjoyed their annual Sunday School picnic at Mallory Springs last Thursday.

Mrs. C. A. Holder and children arrived Saturday from London for a visit with Mrs. J. M. Early.

Mr. H. H. VanWinkle and family moved at the first of the week to their property on Forest St. which they have recently purchased.

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A "Dynamite" club has been organized by Miss Margaret Todd and others, to provide intervals of excitement for the students who remain in town during the summer.

Miss Ellen Raymond departed Saturday morning for her vacation, which will be spent mainly with her brother, formerly Prof. Raymond of Berea, at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Secretary and Mrs. Mortou left Friday afternoon for a ten days' vacation, during which they will visit Cleveland, O., and Philadelphia.

Miss Sperry, Assistant Matron of the boarding hall, who has been in charge since Miss Moore left at commencement time, left Tuesday for her vacation, which will be spent in the study of dietetics at Columbia University.

Mrs. Margaret Golden will be in charge of the Ladies Hall this summer.

The College premises, improved by the new cement walk laid by Clarence Million, never looked more beautiful than this summer.

The Summer School, in charge of Prof. Seale and Dean Marsh, is progressing busily, the attendance being about the same as last year.

The College to plant at the power house and the refrigerator at Ladies Hall are being installed this week.

The old Congregational church is to be thoroly overhauled and refitted for a music building, with the expectation that it will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term.

Prof. Lewis was absent last week to attend an educational gathering in Pulaski County.

"When you take anything out of the realm for which it was intended it is useless. Perfection depends upon our capacity. As our Father in Heaven is perfect in His sphere, therefore be ye perfect in your sphere."

Thursday night, Rev. J. M. McLean, D.D., of Lexington, Ky., delivered one of the best sermons ever heard in Berea from the text "Be thou strong and show thyself a man."

The speaker gave three things necessary to the fulfillment of the text:

1. Men that are willing to die rather than surrender purity or character.

2. Strength of principle such as actuated Lincoln in all his dealings.

3. Strength of courage: when you are face to face with the foe expecting any moment to be struck dead, it requires great heroism to stand, many a man gives up when victory is in sight.

Friday morning Rev. Sanford addressed the assembly. He said: "Our Savior is one who has never lost a battle. Judging from heaven's standard."

The concluding sermon was preached Friday night by the presiding Elder, taking as his text: "Stand ye at the ways and see." He pointed out that there are ways that do not lead to peace, as Cain found out to his sorrow, while those who seek wisdom and walk in her paths have found pleasantness.

G. W. Everett, Conference Reporter.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

An Enthusiastic Meeting of the Two Groups

The Pocahontas and the Juanita groups of the Camp Fire girls met with the Chief Guardian in a most enthusiastic meeting on the College campus Wednesday last. Miss Rogers gave a most helpful and interesting talk on "First Aid to the Injured," that was highly appreciated by all who were present. The initiation of new members was postponed to a later date. An interesting feature was the camp fire built by the wood gatherers.

VOTE FOR

COLLEGE WORKERS MEET

The small army of people working for the College this summer, about fifty students and nearly as many others, met in the Industrial Building at 11 o'clock on Monday for an hour's conference with refreshments at the close. Treasurer Osborne, Mr. Dick, Miss Morrow, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Flanery, Mr. Fletcher and other College workers were present. President Frost spoke of the aims and plans of Berea College its greatest work is out of sight—the things it does for homes and communities many miles away. The institution pays out over \$25,000 a year for labor to students and about as much more to citizens. The workers for Berea College have always had sure and prompt pay and their work has been such as to give them added skill and continual pleasure in their labor.

HARTS NEWS

Harts, June 24.—All the farmers in our community are over their corn in the first time and some the second. Mr. O. M. Payne visited home folks a few days recently.

T. J. Dougherty is visiting his daughter in Bell County.

Mrs. Geo. Ames of Texas is visiting relatives at this place.

Miss Luja Waddup is spending a few days with her sister in Berea.

PEACHES FOR SALE

All those interested in securing peaches for canning and table use should see Mr. Jesse Baird. The College will have a large quantity of first-class peaches, which will be sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, according to quality. They will be ready for use about the 10th of July. An order should be placed at once.

F. O. Clark.

JOHN A. KEY



John A. Key, the new congressman from the Thirteenth district of Ohio, is a Democrat and was private secretary to Congressman Carl C. Anderson, whom he succeeded. In earlier life he was a printer and a letter carrier. He is forty-one years old.

Look Into the Future.

While swatting the fly do not neglect to swat the breeding place of the fly, the home where he rears his numerous progeny. By overlooking the breeding place you make it possible for the fly that you do not swat to increase and multiply faster than you can possibly kill off the coming generations.

VOTE FOR HARVEY H. BROCK

Formerly a teacher in the Country Schools and Esq. of Richmond Public Schools.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

of Madison County Schools

Subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

As stated in The Citizen of last week, the Lexington District conference "opened under favorable conditions" and we add that it continued so thru all the sessions. There were about forty delegates from out of town, the majority of whom were ministers.

Wednesday Rev. E. R. Overly of Barboursville, preached from Matt. 6:10. "Thy Kingdom come." He emphasized the great fundamental truth that the kingdom is spiritual, and believers in Christ are subjects of that kingdom. The speaker went on to say that every man that is without this kingdom in his heart is without peace. The sermon was pronounced by all who heard it as one of the good things of the conference. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the reports of the pastor.

Wednesday night, the conference listened to an interesting sermon by Rev. A. H. Davis, the popular pastor of Somerset, from Ps. 27:4. "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life."

The preacher called our attention to the fact that some people join a certain church because the crowd goes there; too many of us have made the church a secondary place in our lives. If the prayer meeting is not the meeting you yearn for, it is because you have not gone deep enough.

Thursday morning Rev. J. R. Godwin delivered one of his characteristic sermons, taking his text from Matt. 5:48: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your father which is in Heaven is perfect." Perhaps one of the most misunderstood verses in the Bible. He said in part, "many people read things into the Bible and not from it."

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WE ARE ALWAYS ON THE JOB

Protection from Lightning

The question of how best to secure protection from lightning is one of the gravest that now confront fire insurance companies. Able men are at work on the best solution of this problem and there is no doubt with the co-operation of electrical engineers and competent inventors this problem will be solved.—April, 1913 World Progress

Our Weather Proof Combination is absolutely the best and cheapest protection against Lightning, Fire, Wind, Rain and Snow.

Insist that the house in which your children go to church and school be protected with one of our weather proof combinations.

Berea School of Roofing

NEW CAMPUS, BEREAL, KY.

GREAT STUDENT CONFERENCE

Continued from First Page

tie to find. Earnest, devoted, full of enthusiasm and fun, capable of a record on the ball field or the tennis court, their very presence was an inspiration, and an omen of good for the future of our land.

It was certainly an inspiring company and it was a gathering that met for business and attended to it. At eight in the morning were the various Bible classes in which were presented the Life of Christ, the Life of St. Paul, Old Testament Characters, and other phases of Biblical interest. This study hour was followed by a platform meeting at which all were gathered, and where topics of special Association interest were presented. This, in turn, was followed by a lecture hour. Personal work, ministerial preparation, the mission field, secretarial work were some of the topics presented. The morning closed with another platform meeting, usually devotional in character. The afternoon was given to athletics and mountain climbing. In the evening there were classes which studied the negro problem, rural life, and other social topics that elicited deep interest. The evening closed with a general meeting.

The Conference was very fortunate in its leader, Dr. Weatherford, who has interested himself so deeply in the negro problem, and has had the wisdom and the ability to gather about him a body of most excellent helpers, among whom Berea's Professor Staine has won for himself high esteem and recognition for his ability and the interest which attaches to his work. Dr. Potrat, President of Furman University, greatly impressed all by his deep scholarship, intensely devout spirit, and unique presentation of truth. Mr. Henry Israel, the International Secretary for Rural Life, did not hesitate in presenting his subject to go counter to the prejudices and customs of his hearers, but so deep was the impression made by his intense loyalty and devotion, that he secured intelligent attention and questioning of statements that at first awoke antagonism. He is a leader, and men will follow him. Perhaps one of the most remarkable utterances of the convention was made by Dr. Potrat, a southern man from a southern community, well aware of southern prejudices, who declared to his class of ministerial students that if they were to be ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, they must free their hearts from racial prejudice. "There is no question," said he, "but that all races are on equality in Christ."

The benefits that will come to the South from this concerted study by such a large representative body, who will carry the teachings of the Conference with them to their associates in all parts of the South, cannot be over-estimated. It is an influence that will make itself felt in enlightened public sentiment and wider Christian policy through the years to come.

The question now arises, with this great plant and splendid force secured, why does not Dr. Weatherford and his associates provide for a general conference of Christian people, laymen and ministers? Such a meeting would result in great advance in the religious life and a deepening of the religious life of the South that would mean much for the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the next ten years.

B. H. R.

A REST ROOM

For the Convenience of Those Who Come to Town Shopping.

The officers of the Union Church have provided for opening a rest room in the Parish House from two to four each Saturday, for the convenience of women who may come to the town shopping, especially for mothers with their children. The Women's Christian Association will have some one in attendance each day to make the guests welcome. The merchants of the town will doubtless be glad to give notice to their customers of this provision for their comfort and convenience, and so make a trip to Berea somewhat more pleasant for those who must ride over hot and dusty roads.

FOR SALE

On Aug. 6, 1913, I will sell 1,400 acres of land located at Boone, Ky., four and a half miles south of Berea on the L. and N. Railroad; also several head of fine stock and up-to-date farm machinery, three boilers and engines, one grist mill and two saw mills.

Terms made to suit the purchaser; farm will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

G. L. Wren, Boone, Ky.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT SHINGLES

I have several hundred thousand chestnut shingles and can ship on short notice. Write or call or phone for prices. H. H. Wood, Wilder, Ky.

Our Court of Appeals Goes Wrong

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has rendered a decision which seems to us more contrary to all the principles of law and justice than any which has been recorded previously in this Commonwealth. The court decides that in spite of the safeguards of our Constitution, it is legal for the legislature to pension people for acts of rebellion against the government and against the state.

The Citizen withholds no honor due to the courage of Confederate soldiers and no sympathy due our neighbors who are in circumstances of need. But in this decision our Court of Appeals seems to have been influenced by considerations weak and unworthy. In the words of a staunch Democratic newspaper: "The opinion is a flagrant outrage, a rape of the Constitution. Those who love constitutional government should not hesitate to denounce it."

The short, dissenting opinion of citizens, equally deserving and with

Judge Lassing reads as follows:

"When the act under consideration was adopted there was in force in this state a general law making provision for the support of all indigent and dependent Confederates and their widows, Kentucky Statutes, Chapter 22-a, and amendments thereto.

"The act before us is not general in its application and is in direct and open violation of Section 59, Subsection 29, of the Constitution, which provides: 'Where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted.'

"The Legislature has the undoubtedly right to classify persons to be affected by a legislative act, but such right is always subject to the limitation that the classification must be reasonable and natural. The classification here attempted is neither reasonable nor natural, but is arbitrary and unjust. Thousands of our

best means of support than many of those provided for in this act, are denied its benefits. It is class legislation of the worst type.

"But, brushing aside the plain provisions of the Constitution, the validity of the act is upheld upon the ground that they, who are provided for therein, have rendered such public services as they should be provided for. I concur that the Confederate soldiers were brave men and that they fought with a courage and determination that challenged the admiration of the civilized world, but by the arbitrament of the sword, every principle for which they contended was decided against them. The integrity of the Union was preserved. While theirs was a brave, gallant and heroic fight, I cannot bring myself to believe that, in their struggle for the lost cause, they rendered either the National or State Government a 'public service' within the meaning of these words as found in the Bill of Rights. When Legislatures, swayed by sentiment, make reckless appropria-

tions in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution, the people look to the courts for relief against the oppressive and unjust taxation which such legislation produces; and courts much as they may sympathize with the condition of those who are made beneficiaries of such legislation, should hesitate to give to the plain language of the Constitution a strained construction in order to uphold such legislation. The rights of those not benefited by the act are entitled to the court's protection as much as the rights of those who are.

"I have been unable to find any case where one, whose efforts were directed towards disrupting the Government, has been declared to have rendered a 'public service' to that Government. The construction which the majority opinion gives the words 'public service,' as found in the Bill of Rights is certainly at variance with the generally accepted meaning of these words and I am unwilling to adopt such construction and thereby add at least half a million dollars annually to the al-

ready heavy burden of our taxridden people. For this reason I dissent."

WORLD NEWS

Continued from First Page

cation in London has opened a school of training for household work, with a two years' course. He is a strong advocate for the uplift of housework from the realm of drudgery to the plane of a reputable calling.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE BALKANS

The Associated Press reports that the prospects for peace in the Balkan regions are materially improved. Mutual concessions are proposed, and strong influence is exerted to put an end to profitless strife.

Why should the last boy born to a family be named Doxology? Because he's the last of the him.

The schoolboy wrote: "Boston is the capital of Massachusetts, a city where 500,000 daily live, move and have their beans."

Mid-Season Clearance Sale

of up-to-date merchandise consisting of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings Ladies' Shoes, Skirts, Linen Coats, Shirt Waists' Silk and Muslin Under Skirts, etc. Just at the time you need them at Prices Never Before Known in Berea. We have several thousand dollars worth of New, Snappy Merchandise that must be disposed of at once. We refuse to carry over goods from one season to another if Low Prices will make them go. Hence this great profit sacrificing sale for NINE DAYS ONLY. The First Man that Buys a Suit, Thursday, July the 3rd, will get a Hat FREE.

Ladies' Skirts

Great bargains in Ladies' Skirts all of them greatly reduced, and some that are out of style but good quality, at less than half price. Don't fail to see them.



Shoes

The well known Walk-Over and American Gentleman Low Cuts.



\$5.00	grades	for	\$3.95
4.50	"	"	3.75
4.00	"	"	3.25
3.50	"	"	2.85

Ladies' Oxford and Pumps of all kinds.

\$3.50	grades	for	-	-	\$2.75
3.00	"	"	-	-	2.40
2.50	"	"	-	-	2.00

Be sure to see our Bargain Shoe Counter of odds of all kind at about one-third the regular price.

Men's Suits

Men's Suits	worth	\$20.00	for	\$15.00
"	"	15.00	"	11.50
"	"	12.50	"	9.50
"	"	10.00	"	7.50

Boy's Suits

Boy Suits	worth	\$7.50	for	\$5.50
"	"	6.50	"	5.00
"	"	5.00	"	3.75

Many odd pants of all kind greatly reduced.

We are just giving a few prices here. Everything in the store is reduced. This is a great money saving opportunity and every one should take advantage of it.

Positively no goods charged during this sale, cash to one and all. We guarantee to sell goods just as advertised and any of our regular customers will tell you so. Come and give us a trial.

Sale Starts Thursday, July 3 and Closes Saturday, July 12

HAYES & GOTTL

"The Quality Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

HIS RISE TO POWER

By HENRY RUSSELL MILLER,
Author of
"The Man Higher Up"

Copyright, 1911, by the Bobbs-Merrill
Company

SYNOPSIS

Senator Murchell, leader of the state machine, and Sheehan, local boss of New Chelsea, offer the nomination for district attorney to John Dunmeade. Dunmeade is independent in his political ideas.

Dunmeade will accept the nomination. His father, a partisan judge, congratulates him. His Aunt Roberta urges John to call on Katherine Hampden, daughter of a capitalist.

Katherine Hampden is a worshiper of success. She and John are friends. Jerry Applegate, a political dependent, campaigns for John and the state ticket.

In New Chelsea lives Warren Blake, a model young bank cashier, connected with Hampden in "high finance." They try without success for John's aid.

The rottenness of politics in his state and party as revealed in his campaign disgrunts John. He calls upon Katherine.

Katherine is in peril in a runaway raveness to her and John their unspoken love. John publicly "turns down" the machine of his party.

John will not compromise with his conscience even for the sake of winning Katherine, and the two part.

The course of his son is disapproved by Judge Dunmeade. John is elected and puts Sheehan on trial for political corruption.

Sheehan is convicted and freed. John meets Haig, a novelist, who is introduced to him by Warren Blake.

Haig and John visit the Hampdens. Blake proposes to Katherine and to reject. He praises John to her. Murchell has a visitor.

The visitor is Sackett, head of the Atlantic railroad, trying to keep the Michigan out of the Steel City. He wants Murchell to retire. The latter cannot induce John to stop his attacks on the machine. John and Katherine meet.

Sheehan thinks John a follower of impossible ideals. He loses in his fight for cleanliness in state politics and fails. Murchell offers financial aid to the Duncames.

John recovers and continues his fight, aided by Haig, in the Steel City he meets Katherine, who is courted by Gregg, a financially successful man.

Murchell loses control of the machine to Sherrod and retires nominally from politics. Sherrod gets drunk, and a messenger is sent to Murchell for aid.

Sherrod has embezzled \$90,000 of state money. Murchell resumes control after adding his toe to conceal the crime and make restitution.

Through Sheehan's plan for mercy, John learns that Hampden and Blake have been carrying worthless political notes as part of the Farmers' bank "assets."

The bank is in peril. John loses in the primaries. Hampden loses his fortune in stock speculation and fears exposure of the bank deals.

John and Haig, investigating the bank, are there with Murchell and Hampden when Blake shoots himself. Only John's silence can save Hampden. Murchell will save the bank.

Katherine appeals to Dunmeade for clemency for her father. Haig suggests to Murchell the political expediency of nominating John for governor to save the state for the party.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Honey Pot.

JOHN DUNMEADE had thought that anticipation would rob defeat of its sting. Not until the event, until Benton county, his own neighbors, had reputated him could he measure the hurt. There was one thing which he would do—deep down within him was the unworded resolve that it should be his valedictory.

"There's something," he told Haig, a week after the primaries, "that has been haunting me."

And he told the other what Sheehan had said concerning the bank.

"Well, what business is it of yours? You aren't the guardian of the public morals. Even if you want to be, the people have just clearly declared that they don't. Keep out of what isn't your affairs."

"But I'm still district attorney."

"All right. If anything happens or any one makes official information before the end of your term, prosecute."

"But I understand my duty to include uncovering crime as well as prosecuting what others expose. I'll ask Blake to let me go over the books."

"He won't let you, of course. There'd be a crash."

"I think he will," said John thoughtfully. "If nothing is wrong. Especially when he understands that, if he doesn't, I'll subpoena him with the books before the grand jury. If there's nothing wrong, there will be no crash. But I have friends who have money and stock in the bank. And if our political bank history is repeating itself they and the public have the right to know it."

"John," Haig argued earnestly, "don't you do it. Haven't you had enough? What's the use of making more trouble and enemies for yourself?"

"I know," John said patiently. "I've gone over all that. This is my last crusade. But it goes through. Because, if there's anything amiss, now is the time for it to come out, while it can help Jerry Brent."

"Great Scott! Have you still faith in the people? Don't you know what they'd do, if you uncovered anything? Just shift daintily around and then walk off to vote for Sherrod or Jenkins or whatever the gungs nominate. I think it very possible that things aren't straight at the bank."

But I like you and I like Warren Blake—he's a good friend of yours, too—and I don't want to see him in trouble. Besides," he grinned, "none of my money is deposited in the bank."

"Is that all you have to offer for the defense? If it is—are you coming along to help me or not?"

"I suppose," Haig grumbled. "I'll have to. You need a guardian angel."

So it happened that at a critical time in the fortunes of the bank and its officers John and Haig set out on their mission. They chose an hour early in the evening, after supper. They tried the bank first. It would be closed, but within, as all New Chelsea knew, Warren Blake was apt to be found faithfully at the work that never seemed to end.

The dark green window shades had been closely pulled down, but a glimmering around the edges showed that a light was burning within. Blake might have been expecting them, so promptly was the door thrown open when they rapped. Surprise, however, was depicted on his face when he beheld the visitors.

"Good evening, gentlemen. Can I do something for you?"

"We'd like to have a little talk with you, Warren," said John. "It concerns the bank."

"The bank?"

Suddenly Warren by some strange intuition knew, as he had known that the market would sag, what this unluckily visit portended. He felt the blood leave his face and rush to his heart. His hands and feet became icy cold. He stared stupidly at the visitors, as though his faculties were hemmed.

"—I'm pretty busy tonight," he said. "Can't you put it off until Monday?"

"I think we'd better talk it over now, Warren," John answered.

The sense of shock seemed to pass away. The cashier threw the door wider open to admit them. "Come in," he said quietly. They entered, and he closed and locked the door behind them. Then he straightened up, all composure, to face them.

"I'll have to ask you to be brief. I'm preparing some papers for Senator Murchell and Mr. Hampden, and they'll be here soon."

"I'll come right to the point," John answered. "Warren, I want to see the books of the bank. I've heard that you are carrying a good deal of worthless political paper and that the bank is in danger. I want to verify or disprove that."

"That's absurd. The bank is perfectly safe. And, of course, we can't let you see the books. You aren't even a stockholder and have no interest in them."

"Warren," said Haig hastily, putting his hand on the cashier's shoulder. "I beg you to do as he asks. We're here in a wholly friendly way. And, of course, the bank is sound. You can rely on Dunmeade and me to do absolutely nothing, in that case, to harm it."

Warren shook his head. "You ought to know that it is out of the question."

"Then," said John regretfully, "I'll have to subpoena you to appear with the books before the grand jury on Monday." He drew forth two documents, one of which he gave to Blake. "I suggest that you wait and explain your errand to Murchell and Hampden. They will be here soon. Just take chairs in the cage. While we're waiting I'll finish my work," and Blake.

He ushered them into the cage, found chairs, offered cigars and, politely excusing himself, retired into the cashier's office and settled himself at the desk. For a few minutes he worked, with a speed that was not nervous haste, transcribing figures from the book before him and adding up columns. Then he wrote a few lines and carefully blotted them.

Thus done, he seemed to have come to the end of his work. But he did not return to John and Haig. He seemed to have lost consciousness of their proximity. The pen fell from his fingers. His folded hands rested passively on the desk. He sat motionless, staring straight ahead into nothingness. Under the gaslight his face showed very white. A heavy, uncanny silence descended upon the three men. There came a rap at the door.

As though he had been waiting for just that, Warren rose, went to the door and admitted the new visitors. They were Hampden and Murchell. Hampden was the first to notice the presence of John and Haig.

"What are they doing here?" he demanded suspiciously.

"Come back into the office and we'll explain," Warren answered. "You come, too," he nodded to the men within the cage.

The five men gathered in the little office. No one sat down or offered to shake hands. Warren broke the silence calmly.

"Dunmeade wants to examine the books."

"Well, he can't do it," Hampden said quickly.

"So I told him," Warren continued. "And he followed the request up by serving me with a subpoena to appear with the books before the grand jury."

"Why are you doing this?" Murchell demanded of John.

"Because I have information that the bank is carrying worthless political paper and is rotten. I have it from one who has helped manipulate such paper—from one, in fact, whose notes, supposed to be uncollectable, the bank is now trying to collect."

"And on general suspicion you would take an action that might ruin the soundest bank in the country?"

"Not on general suspicion," John retorted. "But on absolute knowledge. There!" He pointed to Blake's face.

"And there!" Haig's dry, shrill voice was like the crack of a whip as he quivered a long, lean forefinger at Hampden.

The latter recoiled as from a blow.

Murchell did not look at Blake or Hampden. From under wrinkled brows his eyes were boring deep into John's, seeking to test the strength of the latter's determination. He saw only one way out; boldly he took it.

"You can see the books. Now?"

"We may as well begin now. It will take some time, I suppose."

Hampden, vainly trying to regain an appearance of composure, tremblingly sat down. For a minute Warren said nothing. When he did speak it was in a low, lifeless voice.

"I can save you the trouble. The statement I have been preparing for Senator Murchell contains what you want. I blink. This is it." He pointed to the papers lying on his desk.

Slowly, mechanically, as one walking in sleep, he gathered up the books on the desk and carried them from the office to the vault. John saw Warren put the books in their places, then fumble around in a corner of the shelf.

Warren seemed to feel his presence, for hand still resting on the shelf, he turned to face John. Then the hand, grasping a black, shining thing, leaped from the shelf to his head. John's cry and the shot rang out together.

For an instant the body swayed, then crumpled in a heap on the floor.

Four stunned men, held in a horrible fascination, knelt by the ghastly thing dumbly watching the struggle of that which is called life to free itself from its prison of flesh. Of these men three of them, each in anguish, was calling himself murderer.

For nearly an hour—an eternity—shaken to the very center of their beings, they kept the death watch. There was a shiver that passed over the whole body—then stillness.

Haig was the first to recover himself. He caught John by the arm and drew him away. "Come back here." He said quietly.

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HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

FOURTEENTH ARTICLE. COMMERCIAL FER- TILIZERS.

By EDWARD B. VOORHEES, Late Director
of the New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station.

THESE is perhaps no question of greater importance to the practical farmer than that of soil fertility. To produce profitable crops and at the same time to maintain and even to increase the productive capacity of the soil may rightly be termed "good farming." Many farmers are able to do this, and the knowledge of how to do it has been largely acquired through years of experience, during which the character of the soil, its adaptability for crops and the methods of its management and manuring have been made subjects of careful study, without, however, any definite and accurate knowledge concerning manures and their functions in relation to soils and crops. Experience is an excellent teacher. Still a definite knowledge of the fundamental principles may be substituted for years of experience in the successful use of manures.

The fertility of the soil would remain practically unchanged if all the ingredients removed in the various farm products were restored to the land. This is to a large extent accomplished by feeding the crops grown on the farm to animals, carefully saving the manure and returning it to the soil, and where it is practicable to pursue a system of stock feeding in which those products of the farm which are comparatively poor in fertilizing constituents are exchanged in the market for feeding stuffs of high fertilizing value the loss of soil fertility may be reduced to a minimum, or there may be an actual gain in fertility.

A careful study of the present condition of farming in the United States indicates, however, that as a rule the manure produced on the farm is not sufficient to maintain its fertility and that the need for artificial supplies is real, though the amount required may be considerably reduced by careful management.

In the system of so called "grain farming," which has obtained over large areas of this country for a long time and is still practiced, the live stock is often limited to a number sufficient only to the needs of the farm for labor and food. The grain is sold, and the manure is made up chiefly of the natural wastes or unsalable material, such as straw, stalks, etc. The grain contains proportionately greater amounts of nitrogen and mineral constituents than these wastes. Hence the practice continued for a long time results not only in a deficiency in the soil of organic substances containing nitrogen, but also in an exhaustion of the mineral substances. The original character of the soil and its treatment measure the rate of exhaustion. The less fertile soils of the east and south are rapidly depleted, while the rich prairies and river bottoms maintain their fertility for a longer period.

The continuous cotton and tobacco growing of the south and the wheat growing of the west are even more exhaustive, since here the demands upon the soil are not changed. Year after year the same crop is grown, and the same kind and proportion of constituents are required, while even higher returns are made in the way more than in the system of farming just described. Under such conditions the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil is accompanied by proportionately greater losses of nitrogen. Moreover, the land is left bare for a large part of the year, and its fertility is thereby still further decreased. The crops become less abundant each year, not because the soil is entirely exhausted, but because it is so far exhausted of those constituents essential to the special crop grown that its production is no longer profitable.

Changed conditions of farming, which have an important bearing on this point, are, first, increased cost of labor and lower prices of many of the products of one crop farming, and, second, an increasing demand for market garden products and fruit. For example, in growing wheat, the labor of preparing the soil, of sowing and of harvesting is practically the same, whether the yield is ten bushels per acre or thirty bushels, and the same is true of a number of other crops; hence in case of the larger yield the cost of labor per bushel is materially reduced. Meager crops of a relatively low value cannot be produced profitably with high priced labor. Soils of a high degree of fertility are required in order to produce large yields of these crops. The return to the soil of only the wastes of the farm leads sooner or later to a decreased fertility, however good the management may be; hence the need of supplies of plant food from sources outside the farm in order that maximum crops may be produced.

It has been demonstrated in the case of market garden crops that even very fertile soils contain too little available food to insure a maximum production. This is especially true where rapidity of growth, earliness and high quality

of produce are important factors. The area now necessarily devoted to these crops is so great that the amount of farm manures available is much too small. Besides, the constituents contained in such manures, being in part but slowly available, are less useful than the more active forms contained in commercial fertilizing materials. Market garden crops are in a sense artificial crops and, as a rule, need artificial supplies of plant food.

Fruit culture, an industry of growing importance, is profitable, particularly on the poorer soils near the eastern markets, largely in proportion to the amounts of the mineral elements applied in excess of those contained in soils otherwise well adapted to the crops. A proper supply of food not only enables the trees to resist unfavorable conditions, but improves the quality of the fruit and prolongs the bearing period of the orchards and vineyards.

It will be thus seen that commercial fertilizers can be used most advantageously either in re-enforcing farm manures in general or in providing a generous supply of quickly available plant food in specialized, intensive farming. It should be the aim in applying such fertilizers to supplement rather than to replace entirely the manurial resources of the farm, for the best results from their application may be secured only on soils well stocked with organic matter (humus), a material that can be maintained in the soil only by the systematic application of the bulky barnyard or green manures.

Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the constituents most likely to be deficient in soils or most quickly exhausted by the production and removal of crops. They are known as "essential" fertilizing constituents, and the value of a commercial fertilizer is determined almost exclusively by the amount and form of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains. It does not follow, however, that all soils or crops will respond equally to applications of materials containing these elements, for the needs of soils and the requirements of crops vary.

Soils differ as to their needs for specific fertility elements, owing either to their method of formation or to their management and cropping. A sandy soil is usually deficient in all the essential plant food constituents—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—while a clayey soil usually contains the mineral elements in abundance, particularly potash. On the other hand, a soil very rich in vegetable matter is frequently deficient in mineral matter, while a limestone soil is likely to contain considerable proportions of phosphoric acid.

These are the indications in a general way, and they explain why it is that different kinds of soil that have not been cropped differ as to their need of the different fertilizing constituents.

Methods of management and cropping also exert an influence. For example, soils of equal natural fertility may not respond equally to uniform methods of fertilization, because in the one case a single crop requiring for its growth proportionately more of some of the essential elements than of another is grown year after year, and it may be that the element required is the one that exists in the soil in least quantity.

On the other hand, crops may be grown that demand but minimum amounts of the element in question. Summarizing the conclusions of science and practical experience in regard to the use of commercial fertilizers, it may be said:

First.—Commercial fertilizers are mainly valuable because they furnish the elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—which serve as food, not as stimulants.

Second.—The kind of farming in the past and the demands for special products in the present make their use necessary in profitable farming.

Third.—In order to use them profitably the farmer should know—

(a) That nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the essential manurial constituents.

In that the agricultural value of these constituents depends largely upon their chemical form.

(b) That these forms are contained in specific products of a well defined character and composition and may be purchased as such from dealers and manufacturers and may be used successfully on the farm.

Fourth.—The agricultural value of a fertilizer bears no strict relation to the commercial value. The one is determined by soil, crop and climatic conditions, the other by market and trade conditions only.

Fifth.—The variations in the composition and value of manufactured fertilizers which contain the three essential constituents are due to variations in the character and in the proportion of the materials used.

Sixth.—The ton basis alone is not a safe guide in the purchase of these commercial fertilizers. Low ton prices mean either low content of good forms of plant food or the use of poorer forms. Fertilizers, high grade both in quality and quantity of plant food, cannot be purchased at a low price per ton.

Seventh.—The best fertilizers cannot exert their full effect on soils that are too dry or too wet, too compact or too porous. They can furnish but one of the conditions of fertility.

Eighth.—The kind and amount to use should be determined by the value of the crop grown and its power of acquiring food.

Ninth.—A definite system or plan should be adopted in the use of fertilizers. "Hit or miss" methods are seldom satisfactory and frequently very expensive.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.,
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

Notes for Corn Growers

Corn roots are much more useful gathering moisture and nourishment from the soil and feeding the corn plants than when you can see them hanging to your double shovel cultivator.

Five-shovel cultivators run shallow, are merciful to corn roots, and leave the ground in much better condition than the double shovel because they stir the surface soil more thoroughly and leave a better dust mulch, which is of great importance in retaining moisture.

Stop and think how easy it is to buy a five shovel cultivator. It costs \$2.25. The time saved in cultivating a 13 acre field of corn will pay for it. See if it won't: A man and horse are easy worth \$1.50 per day. He will average about three acres per day with the double shovel, and six acres per day with the five shovel cultivator, so it will cost 50 cents per acre to plow with double shovel and 25 cents per acre with the five shovel. He thereby saves 25 cents per acre by using the five shovel cultivator. Twenty-five cents saved on one acre means \$3.25, the price of the plow saved on 13 acres. With proper care, even if used a great deal, these cultivators will last five years at least.

Nearly twice as many five shovel cultivators as double shovels have

been sold by the Berea dealers this year, and many farmers are spreading them to their full width and going but once in a row, thereby going over twice as much ground as they possibly could with a double shovel and at the same time stirring every bulk with five shovels, whereas the double shovel could stir with only four.

Stop and think how easy it is to buy a five shovel cultivator. It costs \$2.25. The time saved in cultivating a 13 acre field of corn will pay for it. See if it won't: A man and horse are easy worth \$1.50 per day. He will

average about three acres per day with the double shovel, and six acres per day with the five shovel cultivator, so it will cost 50 cents per acre to plow with double shovel and 25 cents per acre with the five shovel.

He thereby saves 25 cents per acre by using the five shovel cultivator. Twenty-five cents saved on one acre means \$3.25, the price of the plow saved on 13 acres. With

proper care, even if used a great deal, these cultivators will last five years at least.

Cowpeas and Sorgum or Millet

Many farmers are taking my suggestion and sowing cowpeas with millet or sorgum. There is still time to do this for a week or two yet. If you have some ground that was in wheat or rye or flax, oats, which are now ripe, and there is no grass or clover worth while on it, you could do nothing better than to turn under stubble and weeds at once, harrowing or rolling down the ground after every half day's plowing to hold the moisture, and now to

millett or sorgum and cowpeas. Sow about half the millet or sorgum you are accustomed to and then sow broad cast or with grain drill half to three-fourths bushel of cow peas per acre. The ground should be drug or rolled after sowing or drilling to smooth down and hold moisture.

It is not too late yet for a week or so to sow cow peas or soy beans. Nearly everyone has more or less land in these crops this year because of the wonderful results obtained from them last year.

Canning Club Demonstration

There was scarcely standing room at the canning demonstration in Berea last Tuesday. Dr. Mutchler, the State Club Leader, was here and operated a simple and inexpensive steam cooking canning outfit. Several cans of raspberries, beans and tomatoes were put in glass and tin cans. By this process the fruit or vegetables are placed in the cans, which are sealed and set in the steam chamber of the canner. This is then closed up and the various products cooked as follows: Raspberries, 8 minutes; tomatoes, 12 minutes; beans 30 minutes. This is a wonderful time saver, and so simple that any one can use it and be perfectly sure of all their cans keeping.

Some very fine specimens of home canning done by Mrs. Harry Morgan of Whites Station were on exhibition. Mrs. Morgan does all her canning in a wash boiler fitted with a tray to set

the cans of fruit in and lower them into the water for cooking.

We will have an outfit here for

use among the club girls till they

are ready to get their own outfit.

From \$2 to \$10 will buy equipment

equal to the needs of any family and

much more than pay for itself in one

year in the extra vegetables and

fruit that can be put up for home use

and for sale, with absolute certainty

that it will keep. They are a great

saving in canning such fruits and

berries as all are accustomed to putting up the old way, and in addition

to theo it is no trouble to put up

and safely keep tomatoes, beets, peas,

beans and corn.

Quite a saving can be made on canning outfits by going together in clubs

and getting several at once. I will be glad to talk to any that are going to get outfit. All I can do

comes absolutely free to everybody.

Mr. Sunshine and Exercise.

A few nails thrown into the drink-

ing pan will give poultry all the iron

they need, but they should not be al-

lowed to remain there. Clean the

vessels every day.

Breeding stock should be carefully

selected by the poultryman and then

given the best care, plenty of fresh

air, sunshine and exercise.

A few nails thrown into the drink-

ing pan will give poultry all the iron

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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Representative

We are authorized to announce D. G. Wood of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative of the 1st Legislative District, comprising the Counties of Clay, Jackson and Owsley, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 2d, 1913.

For Representative

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of H. Clay Baldwin of Dabney, Jackson County, Ky., for Representative of the 7th Legislative District, composed of Clay, Jackson and Owsley Counties, subject to the action of all voters at the Republican Primary to be held Aug. 2d, 1913.

For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I am a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the State Primary, Aug. 2d, 1913. Your support is earnestly solicited and will be duly appreciated.

Respectfully,
H. F. Mizer.

For Assessor of Jackson County

We are authorized to announce James Hamilton of Tyner as a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party at the coming primary to be held on the 2d day of August 1913.

TO THE VOTERS OF JACKSON COUNTY

To the Voters of Jackson County: I am a candidate for High Sheriff of Jackson County, Ky., before the Republican Primary, August 2, 1913. I have hesitated for months, whether I could afford to leave my business at home and run this race or not. But the strongest solicitations from all parts of the County and from my many friends, in whom I have unbounded confidence and who say that I will be the next sheriff if I permit my name to go before the people in said Primary, has induced me to enter the race.

It is true that I have almost hidden myself from my relatives and friends for the last few years in the stove and woods, but such has been my work, I am not ashamed to look every man square in the face and say that I have made an honest living out of it, even in my old blue overalls down the river on rafts.

The Hays' family have never asked for public office in Jackson County, although they pay as large a tax as any family in the County. Why not give me the Sheriff's office one term?

It is further true that I was not raised "with a silver spoon in my mouth," I was raised on a small farm in Gray Hawk, this County, and am yet on a farm. I expect to live and die on a farm, and when you elect me Sheriff you will then have elected a farmer's boy. My aged father, Richard Hays (The people call him Uncle Dick), still lives on the farm.

I am now in the fight to win, and I have the most profound hope of this victory, that is almost in sight, that the great common people of Jackson County must roll. Your support is solicited.

Yours sincerely,
J. F. Hays, Orla, Ky.

JACKSON COUNTY

CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, June 30.—Chas. Norvel and wife moved to Ohio where they will make their home.—Crops are looking fine in this section.—A tide in the headwaters of South Fork did much damage to crops and fences.—A. C. Bicknell has gone to Ohio to work for a while.—Johanne Dean has malarial fever.—Mrs. Hattie Abrams has been suffering from tooth-ache for several days.—Candidates are hustling around presenting their claims for the various offices of this county.—We are having the hottest weather of the season.—Nancy J. McGuire of Illinois and Rena Hale of Madison County have been visiting their father, W. K. Bicknell who is very sick.

SANDGATE

Sand Gap, June 28.—Crops are much revived since the recent rains.—Mrs. Lewis McGuire writes from Lexington, Ill., that there had been no rain there for two months, until last week. — There is a great deal of sickness in this neighborhood.—Mrs. David Durham has a very bad felon on her finger.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Witt died last Friday. The bereaved family have our profound sympathy.—Mrs. Reece Young died at her home on Clover Bottom, the 14th inst. It is supposed her death was due to a paralytic

stroke. She was an estimable old lady and will be sadly missed by her many friends.—The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Tuttle, the 19th inst., and left a fine girl baby. They call her Maggie Lee, and Maggie Durham is pleased with her "name sake" and has vouchsafed to supply all the needs of the little lady.

Mrs. J. R. Durham is again on the sick list.—Florence and Maggie Durham went to Berea last week on business.—Maggie Durham and brother, Jessie, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Martin and family of Goshenland.—Mrs. D. W. Durham of St. Louis, Mo., sister of Mrs. J. R. Durham, at this place, writes she has been seriously ill for four months, and does not expect to be able to walk before the fourth of July. She has many friends and relatives here who will be interested to hear from her.—Mrs. J. W. Williams visited Mrs. J. R. Durham, Tuesday.—J. G. Durham is expected home from Black Mountain, N. C., in a few days.

ISAACS

Isaacs, June 27.—We have had some good rains recently and crops are looking fine.—Corn and wheat were badly damaged in some localities by a hail storm, June 18th.—Mrs. Mary McIntosh has been seriously ill, but is some better at present.—Born to Mrs. John Ingram, a fine girl. — Many people from this place attended the Masonic and Junior March at Anaville, Tuesday. All report a good time. A large audience was present and enjoyed some good speaking. Refreshments were served on the grounds.—Mrs. Mary E. Purkey and Mrs. Melvina McQueen were guests of Mrs. M. J. Davis this week.

—Ed Little has gone to Ohio to work a while.—Mrs. Delilah Denham has been very sick, but is slowly improving.—Mrs. Frank Lewis is seriously ill.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davis visited friends on Moores Creek, Monday.—Hurrah for J. D. Riley our candidate for constable.

PRIVETT

Privett, June 23.—A very bad storm of hail, rain and wind passed over part of this vicinity last Friday.—Mr. Sherman Smith's baby is very sick with whooping cough.—Miss Annie Vandyke, who has been visiting home folks in Michigan, has returned to Gray Hawk accompanied by her two nieces and Miss DeYoung, who will spend a few weeks in Gray Hawk. — Almost all the children in this vicinity have whooping cough.—The little lass of Mrs. Charlie Farmer died last week of spinal meningitis. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved mother.—Arch and Eva Peters attended the Masonic picnic at Anaville on the 24th. — Lucy Peters, who has been sick so long, is improving rapidly.—Tom Browning, from Owsley County, attended the picnic at Anaville and on his way home spent the night at Mr. L. J. Peters'—The school in Flat Lick district will commence the first Monday in July with Lucy Bowles as teacher; Huff District with Eva Peters as teacher, and Gray Hawk with W. F. Jones as teacher. — The Teachers' Institute at McKee begins July 7th. — The quarterly meeting in the new Methodist church at Gray Hawk will be held the first Sunday at 11 a. m.

Watch for the Wagon "A College on Wheels"

Knight's Campaign Begins

Rev. Charles Spurgeon Knight, Superintendent of Extension for Berea College, started on his second year's work last Tuesday. The people of Leslie County have given him a special invitation to begin there. On the way out, the wagon stopped for

T. C. Viers, returned home, Thursday. — D. G. Waddle and family are planning to go to Ohio in a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob Bowman and daughter, Mary, of Conway, attended the burial of Beulah Viers, Friday.—Hertha Balleu visited her sister, Mrs. Mae Balleu, Saturday night.—H. E. Balleu lost a good mare with foal, jaw, caused by over-heat. — At the regular meeting at Fairview on Saturday night the church ordained Brother Lee Wren and Brother Brighty Chasteen, Jr. Rev. J. W. Lambert delivered the charge to the deacons and Rev. G. E. Childress de-

velops on Tuesday night at Sand Gap, Wednesday night at McKee, Thursday night at Burning Springs, and expects to be on Friday night at Big Creek, Sunday in Hyden and Monday, July 7th, Bro. Knight will begin a three days' meeting at Hockington on the Middle Fork.

Ed is the mines on June 27th. A large amount of slate fell on him killing him almost instantly. Mr. Hall, uncle of the unfortunate boy, was seriously injured but may recover. The remains of the McAtalon boy will be interred this afternoon. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the bereaved parents and friends.

—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rader died at 12:20 Friday night. The mother has been in a serious condition for some time.—Jonathan McNeely, one of Laurel's oldest citizens, died on Friday.

The Bird with a Broken Pinion

I walked through the woodland meadows
Where sweet the thrushes sing.
And found on a bed of mosses
A bird with a broken wing.
I healed its wound, and each morning
It sang its old, sweet strain:
But the bird with a broken pinion
Never soared as high again.
I found a young life broken
By sin's seductive art;
And, touched with a Christ-like pity,
I took him to my heart.
He lived with a noble purpose,
And struggled not in vain;
But the life that sin had stricken
Never soared as high again.
But the bird with the broken pinion
Kept another from the snare;
And the life that sin had stricken,
Raised another from despair.
Each loss has its compensation,
There is healing for every pain;
But the bird with the broken pinion
Never soars as high again.

—Hezekiah Butterworth.

silvered the charge to the church, followed by a brief sermon by Brother Jas. Hardin.—John and Bertie Stephens visited J. W. Todd and family, Sunday, for Hamilton to work. — Mrs. Lydia Howard of Pineville, is at the bedside of her brother, Bill Bullock, who has been very sick.—T. F. Bullock is sick at this writing.—Miss Margaret J. Bond visited Miss Nolla Browning, Sunday.—Nath Bond and son, Frank, visited relatives in Laurel County, Saturday night.—Miss Pearl Anderson was the guest of Miss Nellie Bullock, Sunday.—J. C. Bullock was in Mt. Vernon, Friday.—R. D. Bullock returned to his work, Sunday, at Coon Hollow.—Born to the wife of Elmer Mullins, a girl.

—Wm. Bullock bought of Jack Miller a chicken having three legs and fifteen toes. — Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lewis visited at Smith Kelley's Saturday night and Sunday.—The Misses Mollie and Cora Browning spent Saturday night with Margaret J. Rond. — Little Henry Robinson, whose arm was broken is improving.

OWSLEY COUNTY

COW CREEK

Cow Creek, June 26.—Walker Reynolds of Tyner spoke at Rieetown, Saturday morning and at this place in the afternoon in the interest of his candidacy for Representative of Jackson, Clay and Owsley. He was also accompanied by H. C. Baldwin, one of his opponents who also gave an address. Mr. Reynolds will most likely have a large following in this County.—Elmer E. Gabbard, who finished his College course at Berea this year, is here for the summer and fall and will have charge of the Presbyterian church at Crooksville, and also hold regular preaching services at Eau. — We have had some fine rains within the past week which were badly needed. — Mr. and Mrs. Jim Reynolds are the parents of a fine

baby boy arriving last Sunday.—Miss Florence Baker is very sick.—Gilbert Reynolds of Jackson County is in this part in the interest of his son, W. R. Reynolds for Representative. — Miss Nettie McGaffick is visiting relatives and home folks in Pennsylvania. — There are two cases of smallpox at Rieetown and more expected.—Clara Anderson and Miss Jennie Elliott spent a night with J. L. Gabbard and family while on their way to Buckhorn. They were accompanied to Buckhorn by Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Gabbard.—Ed and Ike Gabbard and Bill McIntosh filled their regular appointments at Eau last Sunday and a large crowd was out. Two were baptized and four joined and will be baptized next month.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, June 30.—Mrs. Jane Martin of Big Hill visited her sister, Mrs. Mary Gabbard last week. — Our school begins next Monday, July 7th, with Miss Mary Bowlin as teacher. Miss Bowlin is a graduate of the Normal Department of Berea College, having graduated at the last commencement.—Robert Peters returned from Owley last week.—The M. E. held their quarterly meeting at Wallacetown Chapel, June 29th, with a basket dinner on the ground. An all day's meeting. Quite a large crowd attended.—Nelly Pickard is at home after a few months' stay in Knob County.—Farmers are busy plowing their corn and harvesting wheat, in this community.

CLAY COUNTY

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, June 28.—Hugh, son of Mrs. Katie C. White, is visiting at his home before his western trip. He recently graduated with honors from the Naval Academy at Annapolis.—Mrs. Mifred Green, nee Lillian Baker of Louisville, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Emma Baker.—Mr. Lloyd Begley has moved to Anaville recently.—H. C. Carmack is home with his family.—Last Saturday the K. P. Lodge of this place and other visiting lodges of Bowtie, Fugertown, and Manchester met to decorate the graves of deceased members.—This community was shocked last week when news came of the sudden and sad drowning of Geo. Hornsby of Little Goose Creek. He and a party went fishing and later they were bathing when the accident occurred.—John Howard and family left last week for New Mexico where Mr. Howard went to seek a climate favorable to tuberculosis patients.—The Rev. C. F. Chestnut, accompanied by Rev. Vaanderpool filled his regular appointment last week, with a large audience.—Last Friday morning Mr. Eli Jarrett died, after suffering for years with a gun-shot wound in the hip which he received in the Civil War. All who knew Mr. Jarrett will remember him as a very kind father, good neighbor and a Christian. He leaves a large family and a host of friends to cherish the memory of one who had endeared himself to all thru his integrity and loyalty. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church and a member of the Masons. The Rev. Pennington and son, William, conducted the funeral services at his home, after which the Masons performed the burial rites at the cemetery.

BLUEGRASS FARM AT PUBLIC SALE

On Saturday July 26th, 1913, I will sell about 100 acres bluegrass land, on the premises, 3 1/2 miles south of Paint Lick, in Garrard County. Known as the Patterson place, plenty of water, good fences, orchard, etc. For particulars write W. F. Chumpp, Executor, Lancaster, Ky.

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

Russia has been mining gold since 1744.

The consumption of cigarettes in Germany has doubled in the last four years.

A lump of camphor placed in a case with steel jewelry will keep it bright.

A few grains of sugar will keep fresh the water in which cut flowers are placed.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

NEW USE FOR NAVY
In accordance with the idea of Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, that a navy is useless and an army nearly so, and that all that is necessary to keep order in the United States and foreign nations is "arbitration," Representative W. S. Goodwin of Arkansas, recently suggested that the warships of the United States be converted into commercial agents to carry the products of American farms and factories to foreign countries.

This scheme of Representative Goodwin's is heartily endorsed by a number of American boards of trade, as well as several American manu-

facturers, as a means of placing our products on foreign markets, to the expense to themselves.

Naval officers are opposed to the suggestion, and will refuse to peddle American merchandise to the various ports of the world. However it is not believed in naval circles that the United States will seriously contemplate the abandoning of the navy as a means of protection for the interests of this country.

SUFFERING CAUSED BY HEAT

The intense heat which has been general throughout the United States has caused much suffering and many deaths recently, especially in the cities, Chicago having particularly suffered.

It is predicted that a cool wave will strike the country within a few days.

TO ATTEMPT DARING FEAT

It is reported that Robert J. Collier, the New York publisher, will attempt to cross the Atlantic this fall in a flying boat, equipped with a 200 horse-power engine, capable of 100 miles an hour or more. The engine is of French design, the hydroplane will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

WILSON TO VISIT GETTYSBURG

Great pleasure and anticipation prevailed at Gettysburg, Saturday, when it was announced that Pres. Wilson had decided to accept the invitation to deliver a speech at the reunion on July 4th.

Altho pressed by many calls, Pres. Wilson decided to go to Gettysburg when Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania pointed out to him the spirit of sectional sympathy that would result from a speech by a Southern-born President.

The only baking powder made from Royal Grade Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

CINCINNATI MARKET

Corn—No. 2 white \$45@#35c, No. 2 white \$4@#45c, No. 4 white \$2@#63c, No. 2 yellow \$45@#35c, No. 3 yellow \$4@#45c, No. 4 yellow \$5@#35c, No. 2 mixed \$2@#45c, No. 3 mixed \$2@#45c, No. 4 mixed \$6@#61c, white ear \$3@#66c, yellow ear \$3@#66c, yellow ear \$4@#61c, mixed ear \$3@#61c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$15@#15.50.

standard timothy \$14@#14.50, No. 2 timothy \$10@#11.11, No. 1 clover mixed \$13, No. 2 clover mixed \$8@#11, No. 1 clover \$9@#10, No. 2 clover \$7@#8.50.

Oats—No. 2 white \$44@#45c, No. 3 white \$44@#44c, No. 4 white \$44@#44c, stand. white \$43@#44c, No. 5 white \$43@#44c, No. 6 white \$43@#44c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$9@#6.

Eggs—Prime flocks 18@#4, firsts 17@#4, seconds 12@#4.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, over 4 lbs 14c, 4 lbs and under, 14c, old roosters 2c, springers, 1 to 1 1/2 lbs, 24@#2c; 2 lbs and over, 20@#22c; white, under 4 lbs, 10c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 16c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 17@#4c; young, 17@#2c.

Cattle—Shipper, \$7.50@#8.15, extra 18@#8.35; butcher steers, extra \$7.71

8, good to choice \$7@#7.25, common to fair \$5@#6.50; heifers, extra \$7.75@#7.99, good to choice \$7@#7.65, common to fair